

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

Vol. 13

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No. 294.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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## MERCHANT TAILORS,

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Their business room is in the Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

## J. M. GRAY,

## DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

## FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

## English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST. Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

## Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky: Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

James R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

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PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

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Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

John Davall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, Lexington.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

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7th Dist.—Henry Fittle, Louisville.

Henry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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We have now in Store the largest Stock of

## DRY GOODS

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Ever brought to

## THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

## LOW PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

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We have the largest Stock of

## RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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Which we offer to Merchants at

## LOW PRICES!

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French Merinos, MAGENTA MERINOS, AZULINE MERINOS, COBURGS, MODE ALPACAS, BLACK ALPACAS, POIL DE CHEVRE, WOOLEN PLAIDS, FRENCH REPPES, FRENCH POPLINS, PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

## L. C. HOPKINS & CO,

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

## AT WHOLESALE!

## TEN THOUSAND

## SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS, WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS, WATERVLEIT LAIN SHAWLS, WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS, MIDDLESEX SHAWLS, MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS, NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS, RICH PLAIN SHAWLS, BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

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BALMORAL SKIRTS, BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS, WASHINGTON SKIRTS, ENGLISH SKIRTS.

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CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

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## SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

## WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P., Attawapung XX., Greene, White Rock, Rhoda Island, Red Bank 7-8 and 4-4 Hudson.

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## EMBROIDERIES,

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We have a superb Stock of

## EMBROIDERED

## GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS, LACE SLEEVES, LACE SETS, EDGINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

## L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863

## G. W. CRADDOCK,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

## J. WARNER,

## DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 14th, 1863-tf.

## SPEED & BARRET,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y]

## HARLAN & HARLAN,

## Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to this business is requested.

March 10, 1863-tf.

## FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

## T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICE Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

## LYSANDER HORD,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICE Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

## J. H. KINKEAD,

## ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

## THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commercial Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

## Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

Feb 2 twt. S. BLACK.

## NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

## FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

## Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 14, 1864.

Editor of Commonwealth.

The event of the past week, in this city, was the sword presentation to Col. FRANK WOLFE, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, which took place at the Melodeon, on Thursday last. The presentation address was made by Rev. W. C. DANDY, of this city, and was elegantly appropriate, tasteful, and patriotic. The reply of Col. Wolfe, of two hours' length, and was a rough compound of patriotic devotion to the cause, and of coarse denunciation of the policy of the Government.

Two things were very remarkable about this speech: The first was, that any one should have supposed that an elaborate distinction upon party politics was appropriate to such an occasion; and the second one, that the Colonel should have supposed that any one in his audience desired his opinion upon public affairs.

At night rebels and copperheads gave the Colonel a supper, at the Phoenix Hotel! And the next morning, he was gallant on our streets the fierce rebel wife of a "Confederate" officer! The next day, an order from Department Headquarters passed here for his arrest, for a violation of the articles of War, in the use of disrespectful language towards his military superiors.

Thus far has progressed an affair, that has mortified the loyal men who got up this testimonial, and rejoiced the rebel sympathizers, who are seeking every occasion to bring the State into collision with the General Government.

The events of the past few days indicate that some of our leading politicians are entering upon a line of policy of unseemable folly, if not of crime, against the best interest of the State.

By ordinances of Secession, the "Confederate States" have obtained laws of confiscation, and proclamations of emancipation. Maryland and Missouri, harassed by the ravages of war, have determined to expel slavery from their limits. In Kentucky, alone of all the United States, is slave property exempt from National or State emancipation; and because the General Government is about to call for less than five out of over two hundred thousand of them for service in the army, resistance—which is rebellion—is advocated in public addresses, and applauded by leading men.

When resistance begins, the State is in insurrection, and slaves now worth thirty millions of dollars—comprising, in many instances, the whole support of widows and orphans—are set free!

It is folly to suppose, that the measures now meditated can have any other end, than the wiping out of slavery, and the desolation of the State.

It is no answer to these suggestions, to say that slavery is now worthless. The very sensitiveness about the taking of this property for Government purposes, or any allusion to emancipation, stirs the wrath of these men. It is still property, secured by law, and has a vendible value of many millions. These gentlemen have already injured the slaveholders twenty millions of dollars, in the value of this species of property, by rejecting the President's scheme of compensated emancipation, and it is time they had quit tinkering with the subject. As a loyal slaveholder, owning several liable to draft, I am prepared to submit to the laws, without complaint; and such would be the course of these gentlemen, if they did not desire to aid the rebellion.

The action on the part of the State Central Committee, in calling a State Convention—not of the whole Union party, but those of copperhead tendencies,—is a beautiful commentary upon their boasted ascendancy in the State. They prefer dividing the party, to risking their numerical strength in a meeting of the whole party. Then for a State Committee to dictate in advance the action of the party, is the height of presumption. But they have separated themselves from the Union party of the State, and intend to form a new party of their own; and we cease to have any further rights in regard to them, than as political seceders, who love party above their country. S.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.—A telegram from Washington says:

The Committee on the Conduct of the War has already examined several witnesses concerning General Gilmore's Florida expedition. It is ascertained that their evidence has established, even to the satisfaction of the committee, that neither the President, Secretary of War nor General Halleck had so disastrous a termination.

BOONSBORO COUNTY ITEMS.—The Paris Citizen of March 11th, gives the following local intelligence:

The Paris Hotel, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Talbot, was sold at auction, on Monday last, at \$15,100, for one-third cash and the balance in two annual payments. The stable brought \$905, on the same terms. Both were knocked off to Mr. S. Henderson, of our city.

Last Monday was court day. There was a large attendance and business was active. There was not much stock in market; prices were very fair. Horses brought as high as \$160, according to quality. Two-year old mules averaged about \$140, and yearlings about \$70; but few on sale. The cattle were few and rather indifferent, but brought good figures.

The Provost Guard knocked the head out of five barrels of whiskey, belonging to Mr. John Kenally, of our place, on Friday morning last, who was charged with selling liquor to soldiers. The whiskey, we understand, was worth about \$125 per barrel.

## Mountains in Motion!

At a meeting of the citizens of Rockcastle county, held at the Court House, in the town of Mount Vernon, on Monday the 7th day of March, 1864, it being Circuit Court day, on motion, JOHN K. McCLARY, was unanimously elected Chairman, and R. L. MYERS appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen, as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz: Col. R. D. Cook, Morgan Forbes, Charles Kirtley, James C. Jones, Philip Singleton, and E. W. Baker. Whereupon the committee retired; and MILTON L. RICE, being called for by the meeting, appeared, took the stand, and delivered a stirring and eloquent address, upon the present condition of the country. At the close of which, the committee asked leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, Much has been said in the public journals in regard to the course pursued, and the votes cast by our Representative in Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Rockcastle county, in mass meeting assembled, do most cordially and heartily approve and endorse the course pursued, and the votes cast up to this time in Congress, by our worthy Representative Hon. W. H. RANDALL; and if he shall continue the good work as begun, and prosecuted thus far, he may be assured that when he returns to give an account of his stewardship, that his loyal constituents every where throughout his district will say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we are opposed to any man, or set of men, that does, or may, affiliate with the Vallandigham-Fernando Wood party, or "Peace Democracy; and that we scorn such affiliation.

Resolved, That we are for giving all aid and assistance to the constituted authorities of the Government to suppress and annihilate the present causeless and wicked rebellion.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of our esteemed Senator M. J. COOK, and Representative W. A. BROOKS, in the last Legislature of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Frankfort Commonwealth, Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette, and that they and all other loyal papers, be requested to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

JOHN K. McCLARY, Chairman.

R. L. MYERS, Secretary.

## "Look Stern Facts in the Face!"

From a letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, we take the subjoined report of a speech recently made at Gallatin, Tennessee, by Mr. JOHN BOWEN, of Smith county. It shows how the loyal sentiment of the people of that State is developing. Prejudice is giving way to common sense; and the candid intellects are calmly looking "stern facts in the face."

Mr. Bowen, began by referring to the unhappy condition in which they had been living for the last three years, and asked if there had not been bloodshed, alienation and misery enough to induce them to look the stern facts in the face, and consider what was best for them to do under the circumstances—to consider, not what they desired, not what they would have, but what they could get, what they could have. Surely, almost any other state of affairs would be better than the present; almost any kind of government would be better than none—and none they certainly had had for two years or more. They could have the Constitution as it was, and is—securing to them a republican form of government—under which, as a State, they had prospered for over sixty years; but since they had thrown off their allegiance to it they had had nothing but adversity and sorrow—they had gained nothing by their folly but the bitter ashes of disappointment. What better remained for them to do than, like the prodigal son, having wasted their all in the rebel riot, to return to their father's house?

They could have the Union, not, perhaps, exactly as it was, but with all that was essential to it. It would be too much to expect that they could throw off their allegiance to the Constitution and attempt to dissolve the Union of States formed by it, and lose nothing by the operation. It would be strange if that which should be convicted as being the cause of the rebellion should be permitted to survive it. He asserted that the rebellion was commenced and had been waged in the interests of slavery and by slaveholders. It was a slaveholders' rebellion; if any doubted it, he referred them, in proof of his assertion, to every ordinance, resolution, proclamation, insurgent manifesto and newspaper article, he or they had ever read, or speech they had ever heard, advocating, or assigning a cause for the rebellion. Every officer of their State Government, from the Governor down, who had advised separation, was a slaveholder. Four-fifths of the slaveholders in every State, were rebels. Nine-tenths of the non-slaveholders were loyal at first, and would be so to day, upon proper information.

For fourteen months the Executive of the United States had refused to accept the challenge of the rebel leaders, and fight them upon the issue they proposed. Charged by the Constitution and bound by the oath he had taken, he faithfully and honestly tried to enforce the laws of the Government in accordance with the compromises of the same; but the rebel leaders would not allow him to do so. And now a few fearful facts stared them in the face.

The negro, as a slave, was demoralized everywhere outside the lines of the rebel army. His former master had no control of him as a slave, and he was free in every sense of the word—not by law, or on account of any Constitutional provisions, but in spite of these, and in obedience to the great law of cause and effect. He was saying nothing about what ought to be, or what ought not to be. There stood the fact.

Public opinion in the loyal States—the concentrated public opinion of twenty millions of free people—had come at last to sustain the Government in accepting the gage of battle which the rebel leaders offered from the first. That public opinion, in its magnificent strength, had determined that slavery should no more revive in a land that had drenched in blood and blackened with crimes, and all the civilized nations of the earth, by their sympathies, sustained this mighty resolve. It mattered not what he or they might think about the wisdom or policy of that determination—there stood, another fact.

There were then, perhaps, more than seventy thousand able-bodied negroes, with

arms in their hands, wearing the national uniform, under the drill and command of the most carefully selected, and best qualified officers the country could afford, and their number was being rapidly increased. They might say they did not like this, and so might he, but neither their opinion nor his could alter the fact.

The question was not whether Congress would remit them and their families to slavery again, or whether Courts would decide against the validity of the charter of their freedom, but whether they would allow themselves to be enslaved again. The fact expressed a truth derived from history, when he said—

"Freedom's battle once begun,  
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,  
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

For his part he would be ashamed to advocate the freedom of the negro for his own sake now. When he had been weak and in the chains of slavery, not only by law but by the stronger force of public opinion, he had done what little he could to keep him there. Now that he was free by an act of God, and had in his own hands the means of maintaining his freedom, he needed none of his assistance.

In his opinion the question of most importance was not the abolition of slavery, and consequent freedom of negro, but the very existence of his own race in the South. He knew the negro was a docile being, and made no question with those who assigned him a lower ethnological type than the white race, but he was initiative, perhaps in more senses than one. It was true that he had shown extraordinary forbearance, amid the disruptions of society during the last three years, but who would say that the strong passions which he had might not be aroused, or when irritation and oppression might pass the point where forbearance would cease?

The point was about reached, when the system of slavery, tolerated at first and then protected—having made war upon the Government that had tolerated and protected it, in a desperate effort to overcome and destroy that Government had itself been overcome and destroyed. Who could say it did not deserve its fate? In wickedly invoking a struggle for which there was no cause, had it not committed a crime for which it ought to die? Taken in the act of attempting the destruction of great and good Government, it should in time soften the grief of those who were disposed to lament its demise, to know it died a felon's death. For his own part he frankly confessed he had no tears to shed around its fall, nor even sympathy for those who had, since it stood convicted of causing the death of countless thousands; wasting millions of treasure, and filling the land with mourning and sorrow, in his heart he said let the accursed thing go to the grave "unwept, unheralded and unused."

The rebellion then in arms and at war with the United States—the success of which would be the destruction of that Government—being the work of slavery, no one could longer favor slavery without to some greater or less extent, (designing it or not) giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. He did not say that every one in favor of the restoration of slavery, and who was an advocate thereof, was an enemy to the United States; but he did say, that every such person gave encouragement to the rebellion, whether he so intended it or not, and rebels in arms so regarded it. Such an one could only attain the object of his hopes with the success of the rebellion.

He thought that it might be that they could do much better in Tennessee without slavery than with it. Its benefits, if it ever had any, had been confined to a few. It had only served to build up an aristocratic minority. He had spent his life in the State, and he regarded the vast majority as having lived almost as completely subjugated and enslaved as the negro. Disfranchised by the law of society from the higher offices; left without the means of proper education, and forbidden the right of free speech, except upon such subjects as the dominant class might prescribe, non-slaveholders had been deceived and used by the aristocratic few. The destruction and removal of slavery emancipated that vast majority, and opened to their labor, industry and enterprise, a territory rich in all the elements of prosperity and greatness. By location, soil and climate Tennessee was adapted to free labor.

He concluded by calling upon them, in the most earnest manner, to lay aside all passion, and all party and sectional prejudice, and to calmly look the facts that surrounded them in the face, and to act as wise and reasonable men. Long enough had they been buffeted by the winds and waves of contention and strife, in the piratical spirit of treason and rebellion. It was about to sweep by the whirlwind of destruction from the sea which it had infested. The Union, as they could have it, and their fathers designed it to be, opened its serene harbor, sunlit with prosperity and glory, and invited them to enter and be safe. To throw away the golden opportunity, but forgetting all of the prejudice, passion and misconception of the past, to accept the chance at once, and take protection again beneath the sheltering folds of the starry flag of free dom, and all would be well.

WHAT TO SEND.—The friends of the soldiers herewith will improve the following hint, which we find in the Cincinnati Commercial:

A soldier writes from Knoxville that the most useful article that can be sent him in the field is a bunch of woolen yarn and a darning-needle, to mend their socks. He begs that persons desiring to contribute to the comfort of the soldiers should think of this.

## The Rebels and the Peace Democrats.

We have published on several occasions, the declarations of Democratic organs and meetings, to the effect, that to be a Democrat was to oppose the war to suppress the rebellion, and to favor the Southern insurrection. The Atlanta (Georgia) Register, of the 4th instant, has an article approving of this definition of "Democracy," and declares that "Northern Democrats stultify themselves, by declaring, in the same breath, that they are in favor of the war, and opposed to Lincoln's Administration. No man can be a consistent Democrat, who does not oppose both the Administration and the war, and assist the South at all hazards in the execution of its designs of destroying the old Government, and upholding slavery."

That is the programme of the Chicago Convention, to which the Guthrie-Prentice clique, claiming to represent the Union sentiment of Kentucky, intend to send delegates!

Let the Union people of Kentucky rebuke their would-be betrayers.

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

#### [PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 17.]

A RESOLUTION of thanks of Congress to Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold, the officers and crew of the United States ship "Sabine."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Commodore Ringgold, the officers, petty officers, and men of the United States ship "Sabine," for the daring and skill displayed in rescuing the crew of the steam transport "Governor," wrecked in a gale on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, having on board a battalion of United States Marines under the command of Major John G. Reynolds, and in search for, and rescue of, the United States line-of-battle ship "Vermont," disabled in a gale upon the twenty-sixth of February last, with her crew and freight.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to Commodore Ringgold, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Approved, March 7, 1864.

#### [PUBLIC LAW—No. 17.]

AN ACT to increase the internal revenue and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duty provided for in the act entitled "An act to amend the act of March 3, 1857, to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and in addition to duties payable for licenses, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all spirits that may be distilled, and on all spirits that may be imported, or on any other spirits, a duty of five cents per gallon, or such other rate as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all spirits or other articles on which duties are imposed by the provisions of this act, or of the act referred to in the first section of this act, shall be seized by any collector or deputy collector who shall have reason to believe that the same are possessed, had, or held for the purpose or design aforesaid, and that the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and also all articles of raw materials found in the possession of any person or persons, intending to manufacture the same for the purpose of being sold by them, in fraud of said laws, or with design to evade the payment of said duties, and also all tools, implements, instruments, and personal property whatsoever used in the place or building, or within any other premises, where such articles or materials are manufactured, or intended to be manufactured, or stored, or deposited, or in the possession of any person or persons, for the purpose of being sold by such person or persons, in fraud of the internal revenue laws, as heretofore referred to, or with design to avoid payment of said duties, may be seized by any collector or deputy collector who shall have reason to believe that the same are possessed, had, or held for the purpose or design aforesaid, and that the same shall be forfeited to the United States; 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## Call for a Union Convention.

As the Union Democratic Party is made up of loyal men from the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas Parties, and has its origin since the last National Convention, and as it has never by any authoritative convention identified itself with either of the National Parties of the Free States, and differ from both in some important ideas, we do not recognize the right of the majority of the Central Committee to fix the status of the party with either National Party of the Free States, or in either of their conventions, but believe that this pre-eminently belongs to the party in their convention.

And as by a recent act of the Legislature, Kentucky Soldiers, who would be legal voters if at home, are allowed to vote in the Presidential election, which gives them the right to be represented in the State Convention.

Therefore, as members of the Union Party, who still adhere to the great central idea of a restoration of the Union, and supremacy of the United States Constitution and Laws over the rebel States, and for the most efficient means and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is subdued, we suggest a Union State Convention be held at Louisville, on the 25th day of May, 1864, and that the Union men who still adhere to this supreme idea of maintaining the Government, in their several Counties, and the Soldiers of Kentucky in their various Regiments and Companies, hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention, and that they, in such primary assemblies, indicate whether they desire the delegates of the State to represent them in the Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 4th, or in the Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, June 7th.

[We are compelled to omit the names in this issue.]

## Governor's Bramlette's Address.

The loyal people of Kentucky will read with the profoundest delight the admirable paper from His Excellency, Governor BRAMLETTE, which it is our happiness to lay before them in this issue. He has met the crisis as the loyal Governor of the loyal and Union-loving State of Kentucky, in our view should have met it. The noble sentiments which the document breathes will stir a responsive chord in the breast of every Union man, and every gallant soldier that represents Kentucky in the great Union army. All will feel that the Governor is worthy of State, and the State is exalted in having such a Governor.

The conductors of the Louisville Journal know full well the name of the gentleman whose services the Publisher of the Commonwealth has engaged to assist him in the editorial management of his paper. For purity of life and character he is peer; if not the superior, of any of those who now manage and control that paper. You wish to know who can he be? We'll tell you: He is a native born Virginian—a practical printer by profession—and for many years was editor of one of the most respectable newspapers in Kentucky. As an editor he is courteous and gentlemanly towards those with whom he may differ—never using the low slang of a blackguard. Besides, in all his views and opinions in regard to the condition of the country, he coincides with those of the Publisher of the Commonwealth.

It is well known also to the conductors of the Journal, that Mr. HUGHES has nothing to do with the editorial management of the Commonwealth, nor is he responsible for any of its opinions. A card to this effect was published long since by Mr. Hughes in the Commonwealth, and doubtless the conductors of the Journal knew this when his name was unnecessarily thrust into the paragraph at the head of its article in Saturday's paper. But inasmuch as Mr. Hughes' name has been introduced by the Journal, we will do him the justice to say that, in all our conversations with him for more than a year past, we honestly believe that he has more of loyalty and liberality, both in head and heart, than all who control the Louisville Journal put together. Are you quite satisfied with our explanation?

## THE PUBLISHER.

Col. S. D. BRUCE has been relieved from the command of the military post at Louisville, and Brigadier General HUGH EWING assigned to the position.

On the 11th instant, Brigadier General W. F. SMITH was nominated as Major General of Volunteers, vice Grant promoted. This is supposed to be preliminary to his assignment to command the Army of the Potomac as heretofore communicated.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD, a gallant soldier, was presented a sword and pistols at Lexington last Thursday. After his acceptance speech, he launched out into a partisan "conservative" stump speech, which is lauded to the skies by the rebels and rebel sympathizers, who hope they see in it a long step toward the consummation they are so devoutly praying for. These rejoicings of the traitors should convince the Colonel that he was decidedly wrong in his utterances; and that he was in very questionable company. We feel assured, that the gentleman who was the organ for presenting the sword to Col. WOLFORD, did not expect any such response from the Colonel, as he is reported to have made.

The conduct of Col. WOLFORD is regretted by every truly loyal man, and every reliable friend in the State. Let him, for his own sake, keep out of the ring of partisan controversies and conflicts, while he is in the army. It is the very fewest of men that can be a true, good soldier, and a prudent, wise statesman at the same time. Assuming to be so, is the rock on which has foundered some of our best military men; and we fear that Col. WOLFORD will have to be numbered with the number. But, he may retrieve himself, if he will eschew every thing but his duty—his whole duty as a military man, until the rebellion and insurrection is crushed. Then let him retire to the civil walks of life, study political economy; and the people of his day, and posterity, may honor him as a hero, and as a sage.

## Letter from Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.

It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that we present to our readers the annexed letter from Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D. Its author is known to be one of the purest men, and most enlightened citizens that has added renown and honor to the State of Kentucky. As a Divine, he is known and revered in Europe as well as in America; and as a Statesman and Patriot, he stands in the eye of the Union as second to no other.

His words, in the subjoined letter, are few; but they are words of wisdom, as well of patriotism. We commend the people to read and ponder them; and may they sink deep into every mind, and produce fruit that will preserve our loyalty unimpeached and unimpeachable.

DANVILLE, Ky., March 11, 1864.

Find enclosed \$4, which seems to be the price of the Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, for a year; if not, I will make it right.

I thank God, we have at length a paper in this State—that is willing to be loyal, without eternal abuse of the General Government and its acts; willing to understand that the claims of our whole country upon us, are paramount to the claims of any particular part; willing in good earnest, to aid in saving our National existence and perpetuating our national unity, independence and glory. And my old friendship for you, makes me glad that this paper, is yours.

In my opinion, the great need of our State, at this moment is, a strong and general movement of the loyal people, that will put the idea and the duty of the support of the Nation and the Government, clear above every secondary idea—so that every truly patriotic man may rally to it—irrespective of all divisions amongst them, on other points, no matter how important those other points might be, in other circumstances. If this can be done, the integrity of the loyal party, in this State, can be preserved, and the State will remain in its hands, under all ulterior events. If it cannot be done, the loyal party runs the risk of such divisions in itself, as to put every thing at hazard—now and hereafter. What we need is prompt and courageous action of the real loyal man—irrespective of extreme opinions and extreme factions, right or left, one side or the other.

Your friend truly,

RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Col. A. G. HOBBS, Frankfort, Ky.

## The "Conservatives."

An issue or so back, we warned the people to be on their guard against those leading men who have assumed to themselves the title of "Conservatives." They have professed heretofore to be with us; but now they have gone off, because, notwithstanding their professions, they evidently were never in heart with the Union party.

Reckless of all political consequences, five of the late Central Committee of the Union Democratic party, have usurped authority, under guise of an appointment by a Union Convention, and are attempting to transfer the Unionists of Kentucky over to the tender mercies of the Peace Democracy,—the avowed friends of the Southern insurgents!

And this is not all. To our mind, the proposition is a clear one, that these conservatives are not only endeavoring to place the Union party of the State in the meshes of the treasonable net of the "Peace Democracy," but they are laboring to bring about a condition of affairs that will place Kentucky in the possession of the rebel forces.

We renew the warning to-day, against those leaders who are professing to be "conservatives," as HUMPHREY MARSHALL, HENRY BURNETT, WILLIS B. MACHEN, WILLIAM PRESTON, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, JOHN MORGAN, JAS. B. CLAY, S. B. BUCKNER, and company, professed to be "peace men." They are innocent, according to their declarations,—very innocent of all disloyal thought;—indeed, like the traitors above named,—

"If their purgation did consist in words, They are as innocent as grace itself."

But their course can have but one result; and that will be, if they succeed in their aims, to inaugurate in Kentucky all the horrors of an internecine strife, far more devastating and desolating than has swept over Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee.

We would call upon these men to forbear; but it would be of no avail. They are pressing forward with a recklessness and a disregard of the awful consequences, as if Heaven had set the seal of madness to them, that they might be destroyed.

But we invoke the people, to be warned against their machinations. Their course is the same as that of the "peace" leaders of 1861. They are crying, "peace! peace!" when they know there is no peace; and that they are urging forward a programme that will inevitably bring the State and National Governments into conflict, and in all human probability, into collision. They may not now mean it; but that will be the result of their mad schemes. They would see it, were it not that they are so blinded by their infatuation, that their minds are closed to every idea of discretion and prudence. The rebels and sympathizing traitors see, and exult in, the prospect it presents them; and in their exultations permit expressions to escape, which clearly show that they have anticipated the crisis, and have prepared for it. Hence has BRECKINRIDGE been sent to Western Virginia to invade Eastern Kentucky, and BUCKNER and MORGAN are preparing to take positions to invade the State at other points. The signal to move, is the conflict "Conservatives" are engineering to bring about.

And shall that signal be given? It is for the people of the State to determine. Let them arise in the might and majesty of their power, and teach these "Conservatives" at the primary meetings, in the State Convention, and at the ballot box, that they are true to their Government; and that they will remember those who "for power, the price of greatness, or revenge, would plunge Kentucky into civil war."

## To the People of Kentucky.

## FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In view of the disturbance of the popular mind, produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army, in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions, for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky:

Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor to unlawful resistance.

Standing as we have stood, and will ever stand, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," we must quell the efforts of rebellion to overthrow our Government, by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legitimate appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government; and through the ballot box, displace, in the constituted modes, those who pervert or abuse the trusts committed to them. This is the only true mode of maintaining "the Constitution, the Union, and enforcement of the laws."

The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves, does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not.

We should abide by and maintain the law; and pursue, in the modes provided, the remedy it affords. If any violence or wrong to the person or property of the citizen be committed by any officer or soldier, against the known laws of the land, make your "accusation" in the mode prescribed by law; and if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use his utmost endeavors to arrest the officer or soldier under his command so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when officially advised of the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges and demand a court martial.

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared, by judicial decision, to be unconstitutional. The citizen whose property may be taken under it, for public use, will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use. Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people; and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered. Peace restored, and the unity of our Government preserved, will drive to ignominious distance those who in the agony of our conflict perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses of partisan ends and fanatical purposes.

Uphold and maintain your Government as constituted, and obey and enforce its just demands, as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

Frankfort, March 15, 1864.

Gen. GRANT left Louisville on Monday morning, on his way from Washington, for Nashville.

It is stated, that Gen. GRANT's headquarters, for the present, will be at Culpepper Court House, Virginia; and that, as soon as he can arrange matters with Gen. SUMNER, his successor in the Department of Mississippi, he will go east.

Some men have all at once got to be excessively tender about the President having violated his oath. Now, it might be curious to see the record of some of these loud talking and oath regarding "Conservatives," and rebel sympathizers. How many of the men most loud in denunciation of the President have had contracts under Government, to feed horses and mules, or to furnish supplies? Did all of them show the same tender conscience in regard to their own oaths, that they feel for the President? How many thousands of dollars have many of these men received, on false reports and returns,—sworn to too at that?

Has it not been a universal thing, that many of these persons who are calling themselves "Conservatives" have been, and may now be Contractors of some kind under the Government? And is it not also as universal that some have made, and are making a good thing out of the Government, without regard to ways and means, or oaths?

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that the following military arrangements have been made, by order of the President:

First, Lieutenant General Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States; second, Major General Halleck is relieved from duty as General-in-chief, and assigned to special duty at Washington, as Chief of the staff of the army; third, Major General Sherman is assigned to command the Military Division of the Mississippi lately commanded by General Grant, and comprising the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas; fourth, Major General McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee recently commanded by General Sherman; fifth, Lieutenant General Grant will establish his headquarters in the field with the respective armies operating under his personal supervision.

## Reading matter on every page.

Lost.—A cluster diamond ring, and a small diamond breast-pin. Any person finding them, will be liberally rewarded, on returning them to this office.

Like the "peace men" of 1861, the "Conservatives" of to-day are woefully in the minority. They were foiled in all their schemes in the Legislature, at its late session, as the peace traitors were in 1861-'62. And like them, they are following the broad road to destruction. If go they will, let them go by themselves. Let the people not be precipitated by them into a conflict with their Government. If they desire to revolt and rebel against the Government; be it so. We have no doubt the rebels will rejoice at their accession, and Kentucky will be purer and cleaner from their absence.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The gain to our armies since November 1st, 1863, is, by volunteer recruits, 200,000; by the draft of 1863, 40,000; by deserters returned, 28,000; by the invalid corps, 25,000; and by re-enlisted veterans, 100,000; total, 393,000. To this add 70,000 colored troops and 63,000 white recruits enlisted between the 1st of January and 1st of November, 1863, and we have 528,000 as the gain to our armies from January 1st, 1863, to February 28th, 1864. Deduct 125,000 as the casualties—disease and battles—for the year, and we have a net gain of near 400,000, all of which, except 63,000 has been made since November, 1st, 1863.

Presbytery of West Lexington. This Presbytery stands adjourned to meet at the Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Kentucky, at 7 o'clock, P. M., April 12, (second Tuesday,) 1864.

By order of J. S. HAYS, Moderator. Frankfort, March 4, 1864. tm.

## LOST!

A CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, with the name "LUCY," engraved inside; also a small DIAMOND BREAST-PIN. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the Commonwealth office. Frankfort, March 16, 1864.—lt

## NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 25th day of February, 1864. MANDA, a runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as the says, of Brice Greer.

HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C. Benton, Ky., March 16, 1864.—lm.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On Thursday, March 24, 1864, at the late residence of John B. Lindsey, Woodford county, the

Stock, Farming Implements, Crop, &c., of T. N. & J. D. Lindsey. Also, some NEGROES to hire for the balance of the year.

TERMS OF SALE. The Property will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; for that amount and under, the cash will be required. Purchasers on credit will be required to give a bond and approved security, bearing interest from date, until paid.

T. N. LINDSEY, J. B. LINDSEY.

March 16, 1864.—tds.

## Merchants and Milliners

WILL FIND WITH DEVOU & CO., 83 and 85 Pearl Street, Cincinnati.

THE most elegant and varied assortment of MILLINERY GOODS in the West.

RIBBONS, SILKS & FLOWERS.

Ladies and Misses Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Our long experience in this branch enables us to present the BEST STYLES at the LOWEST PRICES.

Our SHAWL and MANILLA Stock is now complete.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

DEVOU & CO., 83 & 85 Pearl Street Cincinnati.

March 16, 1864.—jt

## Administrator's Sale of Land.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

John G. Price's adm'r, p/r, vs. John G. Price's heirs, &c., de'fs, } In Equity.

By virtue of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, I will,

On Monday, April 18th, 1864, (county court day), sell, at public auction, at the Court House door in Frankfort, all the TRACT OF LAND, upon which Dr. John G. Price resided at his death, and which he bought of Jas. B. Wilkerson, containing 105 1/2 Acres, except 28 acres heretofore sold to Cadwallader Lewis. The part to be sold is subject to the dower of Mrs. Susan R. Price, in 25 acres, allotted to her.

TERMS OF SALE. Six and twelve months credit, secured by bond with good surety, having the force of a replevin bond, and bearing interest from date.

This cause having been referred to me to marshal the assets and audit the debts of said estate; creditors are required, by order of Court, to file their claims properly proven, before me, by the 1st day of June, 1864, else they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN, Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.] March 16, 1864.—tds.

Ladies Look at This.

A FINE and varied stock of

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

tanging in price from \$8 to \$35 opened and for sale this day, MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH, also Shawls, Cloths for Cloaks, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linsey, Table and Irish Linens, Prints, Delaines, and other DRESS GOODS. Brown and Bleached Cottons, at nearly all prices. Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Under Wear, Shaker Hoopskirts, Balmorals, and a variety of other goods and notions too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at small profit, by the undersigned at the Brick Office opposite J. L. Moore & Son, on Main street.

J. B. LAMPTON, Jan. 11, 1864.—td.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, in Franklin county, near Peaks' Mill, on the 24th January,

A ROAN MARE, six years old, about 15 hands high, with white hind feet, and only on the nose.

Any one giving me information so that I get her, will be liberally rewarded.

MARGARET SHEETS.

Feb. 24, 1864.—4t

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

STATEMENT of Limited Partnership agreed upon this 22d day of Feb., 1864, by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a retail mercantile business in the town of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, under the name or style of

P. & S. H. ELLINGWOOD.

The general partners in said firm are Palaski, Samuel H., and Emily J. Ellingwood, all of whom are residents of the town and county above mentioned.

The special partner is Mrs. Letitia E. Lord, of Onida, Madison county, New York, who has paid into said firm eleven hundred dollars in cash, as capital. It is agreed the partnership shall continue eighteen years from date.

PULASKI ELLINGWOOD, S. H. ELLINGWOOD, E. J. ELLINGWOOD, LETITIA E. LORD.

March 1, 1864.—4w.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal household—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

House and Lot for Sale. We wish to sell our DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Frankfort.

C. DRAKE, J. P. METCALFE.

March 16, 1864.—twif.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863.—tf.

MATCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull:

"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend it to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. EGLE, "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864.—6m.

## NOTICE.

I hereby given, to all whom it may concern that I have in my custody, in the Nicholas county jail, a NEGRO MAN, who was committed to jail a few days ago, as a runaway. Said negro man is a mulatto, of a bright copper color, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, is rather a likely looking boy. Says his name is SAM JOHNSON, and that he formerly belonged to one Wm. Burdine, of Russell county, Virginia.

The owner of said man can have him by proving his property and paying all legal fees and charges.

J. M. DALLAS, J. N. C. March 4, [Feb. 23,] 1864.—lm.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS—APPEAL MEETING.

THE ASSESSOR HAVING RETURNED HIS list of taxable property, for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Mayor and Council, at a meeting to be held ON FRIDAY THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M., with the evidence to show the true valuation of their property.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, Clerk C. C. F. March 9, 1864.—td.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, in Franklin county, near Peaks' Mill, on the 24th January,

A ROAN MARE, six years old, about 15 hands high, with white hind feet, and only on the nose.

Any one giving me information so that I get her, will be liberally rewarded.

MARGARET SHEETS.

Feb. 24, 1864.—4t



# MISCELLANEOUS.

## The Nation's Prayer.

BY BENJ. KETTER, D. D., L. D., OF BALTIMORE.  
Saviour, God, on bonded knees,  
The people cry to Thee.  
From land to farthest sea,  
God save the Union!

Oh, Thou, who dwell'st on high,  
Look down, with help draw nigh,  
And hear the secret sigh—  
God save the Union!

Hold Thou our nation's hand,  
Bid us arise and stand,  
Once more a rescued land—  
God save the Union!

Grant us Thy presence, Lord;  
Sovereign! this an' our prayer:  
Father! fulfill Thy word—  
God save the Union!

Thou hast given gladness long,  
Make us in trial strong;  
Tune our heart to victory's song—  
God save the Union!

Disperse the nation's fears,  
Dry the soldier's tears,  
Succor our trying years—  
God save the Union!

Break through the awful gloom,  
Grant us life's dearest boon,  
In peace once more to bloom—  
God save the Union!

Thou who has sent the blow,  
Weaneth and light bestow,  
Beneath this cloud of woe—  
God save the Union!

**WOMAN'S LOVE.**—A man who had struggled with a malignant disease approached that crisis in its stage on which his life seemed to depend. His anxious wife, scarcely daring to breathe, was sitting by his bedside, her servants, exhausted by constant watching, had all left her. It was past midnight, a door was open for air, she heard, in the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more, and a man with his face disguised entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger; and anticipating the design of the unwelcome intruder, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger upon her lips to ensure silence, held out to the robber her purse and keys. To her great surprise, he took neither. Whether he was terrified or charmed by the courage of her affection, cannot be known. He left the room, and without robbing a house sanctified by such strength of affection, he departed.

**TAKING UP BULBS.**—A correspondent, says the Horticultural editor of the Iowa Homestead, asks for information about bulbs, whether it is absolutely necessary to take up, every year, tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, gladioli, and other hardy bulbs.

If for mere display, that is for private gardens, it is not necessary. For those who raise to sell it is best, as by so doing they are enabled to have their bulbs in a better state for shipment, besides, that they propagate finer individual bulbs by so doing. The usual way for this purpose is, to take up as soon in the summer as the foliage dies down; dry the bulbs somewhat, and then preserve them in bags or something similar until the fall, which is the time for planting. The largest are usually selected for sale, while the small are transplanted for next year's crop. Much larger bulbs will be got this way than to let them occupy the same place without removing.

For private gardens they may be left for two or three years without removal, and will generally be more satisfactory after than the first year; because the bulbs will have multiplied and each bunch send up several flowers, instead of singly, as will be the case with those the first year. So far as each individual flower is concerned they will not be so fine perhaps, but as effect of the whole is of more importance, this is generally overlooked. Except planted a large distance apart it will be advantageous to replant, at least every three years, or they will get too thick and grow up too near the top of the soil. Those who delight in the fine display of spring bulbs, should not spare the manure, which should be quite rotten and well incorporated with the soil. A soil approaching a sandy nature is the best, and when sand is lacking naturally, some river or other sand may be added with beneficial results.

**Rockaway and Buggy.**  
I HAVE LIGHT ONE HORSE ROCKAWAY AND BUGGY which I will sell for the CASH to close out the business. Call soon.  
A. C. HEMING.  
Frankfort March 7, 1864-1m.

**Military Furnisher!**  
**GEORGE W. POHLMAN,**  
No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
[Established 1851.]

**OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and Metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.**  
January 26, 1863.

**RODMAN & BLACKBURN.**  
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS to their stock of

**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**  
That they are selling  
**LOW FOR CASH.**

And they will exchange goods for WOOL, LINSEY, JEANS, SOCKS, &c., &c.  
Nov. 18, 1863-4m.

E. W. PITKIN, W. L. P. WIARD, S. W. POPE.

**PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**SEEDS,**

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER.

**301 MAIN STREET,**

**LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.**

We have always in store a large stock of

CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

BLUE GRASS,

ORCHARD GRASS, AND

OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces nearly everything used by the planter. We have been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in Louisville for ten years, and believe that we fully understand the wants of the public.

Our ANNUAL ALMANAC and CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS will be forwarded promptly on application.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Mr. Wm. A. GAINES is our authorized Agent in Frankfort, and will keep a complete assortment of our Garden and Flower Seeds on hand. He will also take orders for all kinds of Implements wanted, at Louisville prices, with freight added.

January 11, 1864-2m.

# CAPITAL HOTEL,

## FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,  
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-1f.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Feb. 12, 1864-w4wt3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

# Proclamation of the Governor.

## \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of — 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named persons, caused their escape from the Franklin county jail:

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder; AB. BRIDGEMAN, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgeman, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did, on the day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said RIAL, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said RIAL, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.